THE CHOLERA.

The excitement of the election being over, we know of no subject which fills the public mind with seie more interest than the ASIATIC CHOLERA-now prevalent in Europe and expected soon to reach our own shores. We therefore give below, from foreign and domestic journals, several articles on the subject of this terrible and mysterious malady.

FROM THE BRITANNIA.

This mysterious pestilence has again broken out with fear-ful violence in the north of Europe. As eccentric in its move-ments now as when it first appeared on the continent, fifteen or sixteen years back, it has remained torpid for some months in Russia, only to arise with renewed strength, as the advancing spring imparted its vivifying influence to the elements of and released the frozen rivers. It seems to have been literally warmed into life, as it was at the beginning of June that it again broke out with frightful violence in Moscow. and set forth on its devastating course in a southwesterly di

Out of 222 cases which had appeared in Moscow during two days, the 11th and 12th of June, 122 baffled the skill of the faculty, and proved immediately fatal. From Moscow, as in 1831, the scourge advanced to St. Petersburgh, and broke out with great virulence on the 24th of June. An official journal tates that six cholera hospitals were opened in that city, and that others were being prepared—an announcement in sufficient to show the scrious sense of danger entertained by the Government, and the deadly ravages of the disease. Its appearance was officially notified in twenty of the southern goments of Russia.

The march of this invisible and destructive foe of the human race appears, as on the former occasion, to be to the south and west. The Pruesian State Gazette announces that at Bucharest, on the 27th of June, it was raging so virulently that the courts of justice were closed for an indefinite

It is peculiarly characteristic of this disease, that, in proportion to its malignity and sudden seizure on the powers of life, it gives frequent warnings and long notice of its approach. But, unhappily, these providential intimations of its coming—for so assuredly we may consider them—are apt to be disregarded for the very reason which should make them so valuable—the length of time they allow for preparation. For more than a welvemonth back the careful observer has noted the constant though irregular advance of the pestilence to our shores, yet each announcement of the fact has been met by increduli neglect, and much time has been lost, which, if properly em-ployed, might have materially mitigated the virulence of the uld it again invade, as there is now every reason to anticipate, our islands.

science and the skill of medical men have hitherto been completely baffled by this mysterious malady. We know absolutely nothing of its origin; nothing of its elements; nothing of the mode in which it attacks the human frame, or the organs on which it first fixes itself. Physicians are undecided whether it seizes on the brain or the stomach, the ner-vous system or the blood. Their practice is as various as their rious medical books on the subject; but, in general, when the disease is developed in a malignant form, all aid is useless. A man full of vigor and health in the morning is not unfrequently a corpse before sunset. No remedies can keep pace with the progress of the pestilence, or arrest its fatal influence on the

Why it should move, as it does, in certain lines; why i should ravage some districts and spare others—for it has been known to keep to one side of a street, and to one row of tents in a camp—why it should capriciously appear at distant intervals, are questions which science is confessedly unable to an-The orbits of the most eccentric comets have been calculated with precision; but problems which concern us more nearly, the orbits of those various shapes of pestilence which eir appearance only to decimate, or more than decimate, the countries they visit, plunging numberless families in profound affliction, have as yet defied all efforts at calcula-, and have mocked the skill which attempts to investigate their origin and to resolve their action into any determinate

But, if sagacity is so far at fault, enough scope is afforded for its exercise in prescribing measures of precaution, and this seems the proper field for its diligence and care. We know enough of the disease to feel assured that its enmity is mainly directed against those vices and evils which are in themselves pernicious to the progress of society, and which it is most desirable should be rooted out from individual and national life. Thus it has been ascertained, by observation, that it is most fatal in those districts which are the most foul and filthy from impure air and neglected drainage, and among those persons most remarkable for intemperance.

knowledge of these facts is of the highest importance in considering what measures of prevention it is advisable to take. It is likely that very soon we shall be called on to furnish cholera hospitals and establish boards of health. Surely, in the mean time, it would be extremely imprudent to neglect those simple safeguards which lie within our power. It is incumbent on all persons who are in any way in a condition to promote the cleanliness and comfort of those crowded districts, which are a source of double danger to the country, from their pess, to exert then The question is one of life and death. We are perfectly well aware that individuals acting separately can do little; but when associated they can do much; and it is to association that we would urgently direct our readers' attention. The danger is sufficiently near to excite apprehension, though not to paralyze effort. · If public meetings were called, we feel assured means would not be wanting to carry out well-considered plans of sanitary and social improvement. We do not now speak of these extensive measures which must be the work of considerable time, and which demand the interference and authority of the legislature. What we propose is the formation of local committees, to make known in every district the most approved measures of precaution, and to urge as far as possi ble the adoption of those simple rules of cleanliness, order, and temperance which every family, however humble, has it in its power to observe, and which will certainly be a more barrier to the approach of pestilence than all those custom-house rules and laws of quarantine on which dependonce was principally, though always in vain, placed in former

The clergy have much in their power, and it is for them, we humbly submit, to take the initiative in the movement we recommend. The excellent pastoral letter of the Bishop of London, issued some months since, is peculiarly applicable to the present moment. We do not pretend to positively announce that the cholera will soon be amongst us; but we do say that, from the virulence with which it is now raging in sia, and from the direction it is taking, we have every reason to anticipate that it will soon reach this country. Should break out in our densely populated cities-much more densely populated, it must be embered, than in 1832there is at least a probability that it may prove vastly more fatal than during that period. Even should we escape its ravages, the precautions taken must be attended with the most tary effects in promoting the public health. Very probably they may wholly prevent the peril; and, as, during the recent political storm, we may have to congratulate ourselves six or twelve months hence that the danger never appeared imminent, nor the preparations against it necessary, probecause they were so perfect as effectually to avert the tion they were designed to repel or ameliorate!

We take this opportunity of directing attention to a sermon preached by Dr. Croly, on the issue of the Bishop of Lon-don's pastoral letter. It has been published in a cheap form for general distribution. We extract from it some paragraphs descriptive of the former course of the pestilence :

"We have no proof of the existence of the Asiatic cholera "We have no proof of the existence of the Asiatic cholera-carlier than the year 1817. There had been vague recollec-tions of an epidemic which burst out in the midst of an assem-blage of pilgrims in Central India about the year 1772, de-stroying thousands, and scattering the rest; but it may have been the plague. Our first exact knowledge of the cholera-was in the disease which traversed England fitteen years ago.

"Slowness, regularity of movement, and eccentricity of di-"Slowness, regularity of movement, and eccentricity of direction, formed the characteristics of its progress. It commenced in May, 1817, in the Delta of the Ganges, slowly apreading during the remainder of the year through Lower Bengal. In 1818 it moved northward, and travelled the whole spreading during the remainder of the year through Lower Bengal. In 1818 it moved northward, and travelled the whole of the Peninsula at the rate of a degree a month. Yet it had not the surge-like sweep of the plague, but moved in lines, of-ten parallel for a great distance, and capriciously sparing inter-

diate districts.
In 1819 it divided into two branches—one passing to the "In 1819 it divided into two branches—one passing to the eastward through the Burmese empire, and reaching China and the Indian Archipelago in 1820. The other moving westward in 1821, passing along the shores of the Persian Gulf, and in the following year appearing in the interior of Persia, and in Arabia and Syria. In 1823 it first appeared in the Russian empire, in the provinces bordering on the Caspian. It then suddenly stopped, and, while all the northern population of the empire were in terror, and Europe was in alarm, it seemed to have ceased, and remained nearly dormant for five years.

years.

"But in 1828 it burst out again, and moved through Orenburg with sudden force through the western and northern provinces in 1829 and 1830; reaching Moscow in September, 1831. Early in the following year it had traversed the five hundred miles between Moscow and the capital, where it broke

bundred miles between Moscow and the capital, where it broke out with fearful mortality.

"From this point it spread westward with an accelerated velocity, and reached the Polish capital in March, Dantzie in May, Berlin in August, and Hamburg in October.

"In the same year and month it was first felt in this country in Sunderland, and soon after reached London and Paris. Still moving westward, it now crossed the Atlantic, and in 1833 had seized on the United States, and gone so far as Mexico. On the shores of the Pacific it expired. Having thus, in the castern and western traverse, made the circuit of the globe.

"Its destruction of life must have been immense. Its havoe

thousand lives, and destroyed the same number in Paris alone, what must have been its massacre in the obscure and helpless barbarism of the east and south—in the tainted hovels, the mephitic swamps, and the marshy shores of vest regions, without government, precaution, or provision, without medical science or religious charity, or even rational alarm? The deaths must have been incalculable,"

FROM THE LONDON EXAMINER.

The great predisposing cause of cholera is insufficient drain-age and uncleanliness. The review of the evidence collected on this head by the Metropolitan Sanitary Commission is thus

summed up in their last report :
All accounts from India agree in stating that it first breaks out and principally prevails in low and marshy situations, and particularly near the banks of rivers; that whenever a village or military station lies upon or near low, marshy, or damp ground, the occupants suffered from this disease in direct proportion to their proximity to such a situation; and it is constantly observed that, when a regiment has been encamped, one part on high and dry land, and the other part on a morass, or on the bank of a river, the former has remained healthy, while the latter has suffered severely from this

The whole of the evidence appears to lead to the conclusion that it is the combination of impurity with humidity of the air which so powerfully predisposes to cholera; cleanliness being apparently capable of counteracting the influence of mere humidity: thus the remarkable exemption enjoyed by Holland from the visitation of the cholera is generally and probably correctly attributed to the scrupulous cleanliness of the houses

and the habits of the people.

Upon these facts were based the preventive measures against the approach of cholera recommended by the com-

In our opinion there is but one safeguard against this malady, as against other diseases of the same class. That saferd consists in sanitary arrangements; and sanitary arrangements, to be efficient, must be such as will secure the purity of the atmosphere, particularly by the immediate and complete removal of all fiith and refuse, and that not only from the principal squares and thoroughfares, but also from the streets, courts, and alleys of the lowest portion of the population. But this requires a general and proper system of street and house drainage, and a supply of water sufficient for keeping the drains and sewers clean, for surface cleansing, and for domestic use. Were the arrangements and the administration for cleansing thus complete, we might still not be able to obtain an absolute exemption from the visitation of cholera, but we should have done what might and must be done to deprive it, should it come,

of the means of support and strength.

The whole tenor of the evidence which has come before us shows that it is only by measures of prevention that we can hope to obtain any real protection from this disease, and that neasures of alleviation can materially avail against a malady which almost sets at defiance the resources of medical art, which begins and ends its mortal course in a few hours, and which destroys one-balf of those whom it attacks.

The chief measures of prevention on which reliance can be be combined operations, and must be skilfully performed. If the external atmosphere is not maintained in a state of purity, the ventilation of houses may be the very means of producing and aggravating disease; and instances have come before us in which the external air, in certain ill-drained, badly-cleaused, and confined streets, courts, and alleys, is in so offensive a state that the inhabitants are obliged to close up their doors and windows, and to exclude the air by every means in their power, in order to avoid the annoyance of a constant nuisance. The overcrowding of the living, without due attention to ventilation, appears, when carried to a great extent, to create a nidus of disease, apparently without the influence of the miasma from decomposing filth. Overcrowding, however, is so rarely found in this country apart from filth, that it would be difficult to determine here the separate influence of each. The commissioners who investigated the cholera track at Paris were disposed to ascribe great influence to the predisposition to disease from overcrowding in ill-ventilated residences. They cite the instance of Breslau, where the separation of over-crowded populations was added to the other sanitary measures ansing ; and this measure of separation, if it did not extinguish the epidemic, at least promptly diminished its

FROM THE NEW YORK EXPRESS.

THE CHOLERA. - We have perused with no small degree of satisfaction a very sensible article in a late London paper on the state of public feeling in England, regarding the apreceived, commend themselves as well to the thoughtful consideration of our own people as those of Europe. Unnecessary alarm and anxiety on the subject, it is justly remarked, go great lengths in preparing the way for the disease, while, at the same time, we degrade our own nature by giving way to a cowardly and selfish apprehension, unbecoming men who recognise the hand of Providence in every great national calamity. There is no medicine to be compared with self-pos-

session and moral courage.

We are now in possession of the most useful of all antidotes to panic—seasonable information; and it is justly remarked that, short of those positive specifics which nature rarely supplies, there is nothing which so effectually neutraliof its visible character. Whether the remedies which have been lately introduced to public notice in our columns may be found serviceable or otherwise we cannot pretend to deself-possession. Sober-mindedness and manliness make a for better prescription than assafestida and opium, and are more infallibly and inexhaustibly at hand.

There is much truth and sound sense in what follows from

"We shall probably be surprising many of our readers by saying that the ascertained ravages of this complaint are far less than those of more ordinary disorders. The cholera has already attacked England, and it is perfectly notorious that it did not carry off nearly so many in the metropolis during the whole course of its visitation as the influenza carried off last winter in London. A sickly season, a deficient harvest, or any such accidental visitation, might aggravate any one of naturalized diseases of our climate into a scourge destructive of human life than the cholera has yet shown itself amongst us. But for the peculiar name, character, and derivation of the disease, twice as many victims might have panic, or being thought to call for any extraordinary bulletins. It would surely be derogatory to our national character for plain sense and courage if we were to show ourselves behind our continental neighbors in awaiting with fortitude and in-telligence the visitations which it may please Providence to mate, our civilization, our resources, and our experience all conspire to deprive it. Fear and folly furnish four-fifths of the fatality of the cholera.

The following extract from a letter just received from an English gentleman in St. Petersburgh, holding an official po-sition in connexion with the imperial household, on the recent visitation of the cholera in the Russian capital, may be read with interest at a time when we are threatened with the

"We have all, thank God, escaped this horrible malady, except my poor wife, who had a slight attack of about three hours, I having been fortunate enough to apply the proper remedies in the first moment of attack. As you will probably be visited by this scourge, I will tell you the opinion of our best medical men, after this second experience. It is cer-tain that, on the disease breaking out in an epidemic form, every body is affected by the malaria, and I know no one who did not feel more or less derangement of the system—colic particularly, lassitude, and a variety of similar sensations, indicating the germ of the disease in the body, which is, notwithstanding, only developed by some act of imprudence. It is now proved that no case of cholera arises spontaneously, and that every one may avoid the chance of attack with com mon care and precaution, except, however, the lower classes, who have unfortunately not the necessary means. The three chief causes of its development are cold, derangement of the stomach, or violent mental agitation. The abdomen should be covered with two or three folds of flannel, and every precaution taken against cold. The number of deaths caused by eating raw encumbers is terrific. Nothing could persuade the lower classes to abstain from this pernicious vegetable, even though they saw death around them. I know myself of one case, in which six persons dined heartily on black bread and cucumbers; before the next morning five of them were corpses. Many physicians—in fact, all with whom I am acquaint-ed—declare positively that they have met with no case in which the patient, when possessed of his senses, did not find

Over fatigue was the cause of many physicians being at tacked, and of their death. Their position was dreadful; but with all their exertions they were unable to attend all the sick.

a cause for the attack.

not take off their clothes for ten days.

"Among the lower classes with us the drunkards were invertibly carried off, though from this you must not imagine that wine or spirits, in moderation, are hurtful; on the contrary, they are among the best preventives, and it is extra-ordinary what a quantity of sherry I drank during the prevalence of the malady.

"And now a few words on the system of cure adopted

bere, the means of which every one may have in the house till the doctor arrives. He may even, as he did with us, prepare you the necessary medicine in advance, so that on his arrival it may be immediately administered. But without him much may be done, as the progress of the disease, when left to itself, is frightfully rapid. I will tell you what I did when finally aroused.—Lowell Courier.

sisted by medical science, nor mitigated by sanitary precau-tions, it was even more suddenly fatal than the plague. It kill-ed at the instant.

"H, even in the civilization of England, it destroyed twenty of the civilization of England, it destroyed twenty drops of essence of peppermint; and as soon as warm water could be procured as much strong mint tea as I could make her swallow. I also applied a mustard plaster to the pit of the stomach and abdomen. The doctor was with us in three quarters of an hour, and administered medicine to stop the vomiting. In three hours the body had become warm, and the pulse stronger; she then fell asleep, and awoke comparatively recovered.

"Let me repeat once more that the general conviction of the physicians here is, that when the disease is an epidemic form, which lasts, perhaps, three or four weeks, the germ exists in every body, but its development may most certainly be prevented by those who have the means of avoiding every exciting cause."

FACTS ABOUT THE CHOLERA.-It has been frequently r marked (says the New York express) that during the cholers in New York, in 1832, there was no electricity in the atmosphere; but a correspondent of the Journal of Commerce says his records show the contrary of this, and that ten thunder storms were active here during that period. A writer in Chambers' Edinburgh Journal maintains that electrical changes are the true causes of such migratory diseases as cholera ar plague; and, indeed, of all epidemics. The true remedy, therefore, is the purification of the atmosphere, and the chief object to effect this is *Chlorine Gas*, which is an ingredient in common salt. Whole streets and towns can be fumigated with chlorine gas as easily as single dwellings.

"In 1832, the town of Dumfarline, in Scotland, was affected with cholera from the 3d of September until the 23d Octo ber. At that date, every street, lane, and alley was fumi-Within five days the pestilence was gated with chlorine gas. entirely annihilated. In Edinburgh the gas was used, but rather late, and in several other towns with like effect. It was ascertained beyond a shadow of doubt, and to this fact we beg the earnest attention of our readers and the public at large, that every house in the affected districts in which chlorine gas was used as a disinfecting agent in the cholera of 1832, enjoyed an absolute immunity from the disease, and this fact is the great preservative against that frightful disease, and a positive proof that cholera owes its origin to electrical changes in the atmosphere."

REMEDY FOR CHOLERA. - The following valuable prescrip tion for the effective cure of the cholera has been received from J. Booker, Esq., Vice-Consul at Cronstadt, Russia: "The principal point is to attack the disease the instant it is suspected; take a stimulating dram, with peppermint, and a few drops of laudanum; cover yourself up as warm as possible, to promote perspiration; apply hot substances, such as water, bran, salt, and even sand, to the limbs, and put a mustard poultice over the whole stomach. As soon as perspiration breaks out, and the beating of the pulse is restored, the complaint may be looked on as conquered; if it is neglected til ts last stage, recovery cannot be expected." By strictly at tending to the above simple means Mr. Booker says that no person need fear fatal consequences

We subjoin from the London Lancet the following judicious remarks, which commend themselves to the good sense of placed are arrangements for cleansing and ventilation; but every reader, and which, in our humble opinion, cannot be cleansing and ventilation, to accomplish sanitary objects, must too widely circulated: too widely circulated:

" 1. We would urge the necessity, in all cases of cholers, of an instant recourse to medical aid, and also under every form and variety of indisposition; for during the prevalence of this epidemic all disorders are found to merge in the dominant disease. 2. Let immediate relief be sought under disorder of every impurity, animal and vegetable, be quickly removed to and joy. a distance from the habitations, such as slaughter-houses, pigstyes, cespools, necessaries, and all other domestic nuisances. 4. Let all uncovered drains be carefully and frequently cleans-ed. 5. Let the grounds in and around the habitations be known before. The man was unhappy because he had ofdrained so as effectually to carry off moisture of every kind. 6. Let all partitions be removed from within and without ha- the comfort and happiness of her newly born child. Many bitations, which unnecessarily impede ventilation. 7. Let and devout were the prayers they offered to the Great Spirit every room be daily thrown open for the admission of fresh for his guidance and protection, for they felt that from them air, and this should be done about noon, when the atmosphere were to be descended a race of beings more numerous than is most likely to be dry. 8. Let dry scrubbing be used in domestic cleansing, in place of water cleansing. 9. Let excess these lone inhabitants of the earth, and in answer to their sive fatigue and exposure to damp and cold, especially during preyers he caused a mighty wind to pass over the world, mathe night, be avoided. 10. Let the use of cold drinks and ling the mountains crowd closely together, and rendering the acid liquors, especially under fatigue, be avoided, or when the tables be avoided. 12. Let excess in the use of ardent and The Master of Life also told his children that he would give fermented liquors and tobacco be avoided. 13. Let a poor them the earth and all that it contained as their inheritance and insufficient diet, and the use of impure water for culinary purposes, or for drink, be avoided. 14. Let the wearing of should be annually exposed to a season of bitter cold, and proach of the Asiatic cholers, and the suggestions thrown out or woollen belt be worn round the belly. (This has been when their heads should become as white as the plumage of found serviceable in checking the tendency to bowel complaint the swan. And so endeth the words of the Catawba. so common during the prevalence of cholera. The disease has, in this country, been always found to commence with a oseness in the bowels, and in this stage is very tractable. It should, however, be noticed that the noncomess is negative unattended by pain or uneasiness, and fatal delay has often occurred from the notion that cholera must be attended with price of 19,000,000 or 20,000,000 pounds of tea was force of 19,000,000. At present 46,000,000 pounds cost but should, however, be noticed that the looseness is frequently no griping or cramp, and it is at this period that the disease can be most easily arrested.) 16. Let personal clearliness be carefully observed. 17. Let every cause tending to depress the moral and physical energies be carefully avoided: let exposures to extremes of heat and cold be avoided. 18. Let rowding persons within houses and apartments be avoided. 19. Let sleeping in low or damp rooms be avoided. 20. Let ments, the nights being the poriod of most danger from attack, especially under exposure to cold or damp. 21. Let all bedding and clothing be daily exposed during spring to the fire, and in summer to the heat of the sun. 22, et the dead be buried in places remote from the habitation of the living. By the timely adoption of simple means such as these, cholera or any other epidemic will be made to lose its venom; so true it is that "internal sanitary arrangement and not quarantine and saultary lines, are the guards of na or specifics which have ever been vaunted for the cure of

> The following paragraph is the latest which has appeared on the subject of the cholera. It is from the New York Evening Post of Saturday last:

"The discussion of the nature of the cholera continues in England, but as yet with no positive result. We have endeavored, by patient examination, to arrive at some conclusion but in vain. All that the most careful dissections have taught fallen in 1831 as did actually fail without creating any general us is, that there is no invariable or essential pathology of the epidemic. Only one thing certain has been that there is an alteration in the fluids of the body, in the se rum, (which loses one-third of its calts,) a considerable dim nution of the water, and a large excess of ures in the blood. Whether these changes are primary or secondary no one can send, or if, by means of groundless panic, we were to invest the mainly with those destructive powers of which our clithat he found that all the changes of the body were to alkalies. He, therefore, prescribes acids as a corrective. So also th Belgian papers say that one of their physicians has discovered an infallible remedy in trichlorine of carbon. In short the disease is not understood at all, and the best shields are temperance, cheerfulness, and courage.'

> DEATH BY HYDROPHOBIA .- Mr. William A. Birdwell, son of Rev. Mr. Bardwell, of Oxford, Massachusetts, died last age, of strong robust frame, and esteemed for the rarest per- About 1,500 feet of the road is finished daily.

He was bitten slightly upon the right wrist, in attempting secure the dog to tie him. The wound drew bloc nothing particular was done, although he was advised to use some precautions. The wound healed readily, leaving a sear. He has occasionally felt pains in the wounded arm; was not until last Sabbath that this was severe enough to in

duce any particular attention to it.

On that day he took a bath. On Monday, his arm still too much.

paining him, he bathed it in alcohol. On Tuesday morning

The La again took a warm bath, and felt much better. About for o'clock in the afternoon, however, the first spasm attacked him, caused by the sight of a glass of water. quick, spasmodic shudder, an involuntary drawing back. It appears that he has long entertained the belief that he would mately die of hydrophobia, and known to exhibit much distress of mind from this anticipation. The first spasm, following the pain of his arm, satisfied him that his time had

come ; that death in its most horrible form was approaching From this time the fearful spasms continued to increase violence to a short time before his death, becoming finally quired the united strength of eight men to restrain him; and had he not been finally secured otherwise, it would scarce have prevented his doing injury to himself and others. Chloroform was employed yesterday with success, and he was enabut the spasms returned with increased violence, until he finel ly sank away, exhausted, in death.

During the whole time he was in possession of his reason except when in his agonies. The peculiarity of his case was, that the mere idea or thought of water, or any liquid, suggest ed by the sight of any thing employed for their conveyance, induced spasms instantly. It was this which rendered the employment of chloroform very difficult. He was thrown into violent spasms the moment he was conscious that the chloro form approached him.

Every thing was done which skill and experience could suggest, but without avail. It was beyond the power of human sid. The disease progressed with extraordinary rapidity, manifesting its first active symptom on Tuesday afternoon.

THE ORIGIN OF MANKIND.

FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER. A Catawba Legend. There was a time when the world was an unbroken waste of rocks, hills, and mountains, save only one small valley, which was distinguished for its luxuriance, and where reigned a perpetual summer. At that time, too, the only human being who inhabited the earth was a woman, whose knowledge was confined to this valley, and who is remembered among the Catawbas as the mother of mankind. She lived in a cavern, and her food consisted of the honey of flowers and the sweet berries and other fruits of the wilderness. Birds without number, and the wild streams which found a resting place in the valley, made the only music which she ever heard. Among the wild animals, which were very numerous about her home, she wandered without any danger; but the beaver and the doe were her favorite companions. In personal appearance she was eminently beautiful, and the lapse of years only had a tendency to increase the brightness of her eyes and the grace of her movements. The dress she wore was made of those bright green leaves which enfold the water lilies, and her hair was as long as the grass which fringed the waters of her native vale. She was the ruling spirit of a perennial world, for even the very flowers which bloomed about her sylvan home were never known to wither or die. In spite of her lonely condition, she knew not what it was to be lonely; but ever and anon a strange desire found its way to her heart, which impelled her to explore the wild country which surrounded her home. For many days had she resisted the temptation to become a wanderer from her charming valley, until it so happened, on a certain morning, that a scarlet butterfly made its appearance before the door of her cave, and by the hum of its wings invited her away. She obeyed the sum-mons, and followed the butterfly far up a rocky ravine, until she came to the foot of a huge waterfall, when she was de-serted by her mysterious pilot, and first became acquainted with the emotion of fear. Her passage of the ravine had been comparatively smooth, but when she endeavored, in her con sternation, to retrace her steps, she found her efforts unavailing, and fell to the ground in despair. A deep sleep then overcame her senses, from which she was not awakened until the

from the ground, she confided in his protection, and listened to his words until the break of day.

He told her that he was a native of the far off sky, and that he had never before seen a being so soft and beautifully-formed as she. In coming to her rescue he had broken a command of the Great Spirit, or the Master of Life, and, as he was afraid to return to the sky, he desired to spend his days in her society upon earth. With joy did she accept this proposal; and, as the sun rose above the distant mountains, the twain returnthe bowels especially, however slight. The invasion of the ed in safety to the luxuriant vale, where, as man and woman, cholera may thus be readily and at once prevented. 3. Let for many moons, they lived and loved in perfect tranquillity

night was far spent; and then the dampness of the dew had

fallen upon her soft limbs, and for the first time in her life did

she feel the pang of a bodily pain. Forlorn and desolate in-deed was her condition, and she felt that some great event was about to happen, when, as she uncovered her face and

turned it to the sky, she beheld, bending over her prostrate

form, and clothed in a cloud-like robe, the image of a being

made, and of a much flercer aspect. Her first emotion at this strange discovery was that of terror; but, as the mysterious

being looked upon her in kindness, and mised her lovingly

mewhat resembling herself, only that he was more stoutly

In process of time the woman became a mother, from which time the happiness of the twain became more intense, but they fended the Master of Lite, and the mother was anxious about the stars of heaven. The Great Spirit had compassion on 11. Let the use of cold acid fruits and vege- rivers which now cover it, from the rising to the setting sun. and insufficient clothing be avoided. 15. Let a flannel that their existence should be limited by that period of time

MISCELLANEOUS.

£3,000,000, or £500,000 less than used to be paid for 19,000,000 pounds.

WARS DETWEEN ENGLAND AND FRANCE.-In the space of 713 years England and France were at war 262 years. A bar of iron of almost any size may be sundered while hot, by the simple application of a common roll of brim-

THE DIFINITE OR INDEFINITE ARTICLE.-Mr. Fox used say, "I never want a word, but Pitt never wants the word the winter and to express his meaning."

CURIOSTY.-We have been informed that in an orchard few miles beyond Mill creek, on the Macadamized road, there are a number of apple trees in bloom, at the same time bearing ripe fruit, fruit partially formed, and blossoms. [Kingston (Canada) Argus, Oct. 3.

Ice Exports .- Fifty two thousand and eighty-four tons of ice have been exported from the port of Boston during the past nine months. A SPLINDID ALOE .- There is now in bloom, in the gar

den of Drummond Castle, Perthshire, a splendid American aloe, with a stem thirty feet high, supporting two thousand eight bundred flowers.

By a curious misprint in a country paper the Rev. Mr. Ellet, the bushand of a well-known authoress, is described as "the hushand of the Women of England."

EXPORTING APPLES .- Mr. Asa Smith, of Lockport, Nia zera county. New York, goes out in the Europa, and takes with him about 2,000 barrels of choice apples, of some twen-ty-five different varieties, selected from the orchards of Niagara county with special reference to the foreign market.

LOUISVILLE.-The number of arrivals at four hotels in Louisville during the month of October was 3,155. The stramboat arrivals during the month were 284.

The Washington Union undertakes to tell who does Gen Taylor's writing and who does his speaking. Why doesn't tell who does his fighting '- Louisville Journal.

On Tuesday evening last ten of the very valuable horses elonging to June, Titus & Co.'s Managerie, at that time ing near Newark, New Jersey, were burnt, with the stable in which they were.

Five miles of the Galena and Chicago Railroad have been

Captain Korronat, who commanded one of the compar e Missouri volunteers with so much credit in Mexico has, it is said, been appointed teacher of cavalry tactics in the

United States Academy at West Point. The Marquis of Chandos proposed to marry Miss Hudson, laughter of the iron king, provided his majesty would settle £60,000 on him. The railway Midas thought it was entirely

The Lachine Railroad has been purchased by Sir George Simpson for \$120,000. It cost \$600,000.

ANTIQUITIES .- Nineveh was 15 miles by 9, and 40 round, with walls 100 feet high, and thick enough for 3 chariots abreast. Babylon was 60 miles within the walls, which were 7

feet thick, and 300 feet high, with 100 brazen gates.

The temple Diana, at Ephesus, was 425 feet high, to sup port the roof. It was 200 years in building.

The largest of the Pyramids is 481 feet high, and 663 feet on the side ; its base covers eleven acres. The stones are about 30 feet in length, and the layers are 208. 360,000

men were employed in its erection. The labarynth of Egypt contains 3,000 chambers and 12 Thebes, in Egypt, presents ruins 27 miles round. It had

Carthage was 25 miles round. Athens was 25 miles round, and contained 250,000 citizens,

and 400,000 slaves.
The temple of Delphos was so rich in donations, that it was ce pinndered of £100,000 sterling; and Nero carried from it 200 statues. The walls of Rome were 13 miles.

Louis Paintren's Money.-It is said that Louis Philippe

could of hurapidirnoon, deed a y four when the down. The Government wished by four when the down. The Government have cone to an understanding with respect to the private property of the ex-royal family in France. The Count de Montalivet is to be liquidateur, and a loan of 24,000,000f. is to be raised to pay the most pressing claims on the property, and for the immediate support of the members of the royal family now in England. Louis Philippe is said to have bound himself, if this plan be agreed on, to pay regularly to the Duchess of Orleans her dowry of a million of francs per annum. The Government wished M Dupin to be liquidateur, but this was objected to by the ex-King.

THE STRASBURG CLOCK.

The following interesting account of this curious piece of machinery is from "the Daguerreotype:" . . Incomprehensible and solitary, like all that it great and true, rises the Minster of Strasburg. I walked round and round it, and sought the entrance at which stands Erwin's statue, the figure of Justice. On the opposite side of the church is the portal on which is the martyrdom of St Laurentius, within an arbor, as it were, of stone, open a around and full of hanging grapevines. In the principal e trance on the left are wise virgins with their lamps innoce and simple; on the right are saints, with demons or evil spin under their heels. On the one gate are angels above ange on the other martyrs. As I look up and down and conte plate the countless images of stone in their niches, their st fened lips loozened, I hear their voices, their hymns; t whole pile becomes melody; the swell of separate tones me

into one gigantic symphony.

A countryman was sitting cosily with his wife upon one of the steps of the church smoking his pipe. Near them I steltered myself in a recess of the wall from the mid-day sun and there awaited the friend who was to take me to the stored clock, the work of Dasypodius and of the Habrect's the great masterpiece of the sixteenth century, which has be celebrated in German and Latin by the poets of that age, My lander, Fischart, Crusius, Cell, and Frischin, and whih according to the Latin inscription on the portal of the archi episcopal palace at Mayence, is one of the seven wonders Germany, "the tower at Strasburg, the choir at Cologne, he clock at Strasburg, the organ at Ulm, the fair at Frankfet, the works of art at Nuremberg, and the hotel de ville at Augsburg." There is a popular tradition, according to which he magistrates or clergy of Strasburg caused the eyes of the builder of this old clock to be put out in order that he might not achieve another work of the kind; and he, to revenge himself, with a single push deranged the whole machine so that no one was able to repair it. The origin of this tradition may be that the sister of the two Habrechts became hind about the same time that Josias, the younger of these Schaffhausen mechanics was invited, before the works were quite complete, by the Elector of Cologne to crect an astronomical

clock in the castle of Kaisersworth.

As the twelfth hour approached, multitudes came running from every side; they were all eager to see this curiosity of mediaval times, although the clock, adapted by the aged mathe matician, Schwilgue, to the present state of science, has now been going four years. My friend at last appeared, and we had barely time to push our way through the crowd and to ascend the small winding staircase which leads into the four stories of the clock, and the small balcony in which we were suspended like swallows against this mathematical monument, within a short distance, and so close, while on the descent, looking down perpendicularly upon a dense mass of heads, whose eyes and lips were all fixed upon one point. On one of the lower galleries an angel, guarded by lions which formerly roared, and holding a sceptre and bells in its hands, lest there should be a collision which might prove first strikes the quarters, and another turns round the hour-glass. In an upper space, the four ages of life then step forward; the child strikes the first quarter with its thysus upon a bell, the youth strikes the half hour with his arrow, the armed warrior the third quarter with his sword, and the old man the fourth by his jumping from the engine. with his crutch; then Death appears and strikes the hour with his bone, and as the sound of the last stoke dies away, the figure of Christ comes forward in a yet higher story, and raises its right arm as for a blessing; the twelve apostles, one after the other, pass before him, and in passing incline themselves before the Saviour, who, in conclusion, gives his blessing to the spectators; their eyes, in the mean while, turn to the cock, who proudly sits high up on a small tower; he flaps his wings, ches out his head and his tail, ruttles his neck, and thrice

his shrill crowing sounds loud and cleat.

Among the old paintings which adon the case of the clock one of the most conspicuous is the portant of Corenicus, ac-cording to whose system the planetarium, which is over the gallery of the lions, is erected; at the noment when Galileo was condemned, the scientific men if Strasburg protested was condemned, the scientific men it states to the Polish against the judgment, and erected a nonument to the Polish astronomer in this astral clock, which like a trophy of truth, astronomer in this astral clock, which like a trophy of truth, astronomer in this astral clock, which like a trophy of truth, astronomer in this astral clock, which like a trophy of truth, astronomer in this astral clock, which like a trophy of truth, astronomer in this astral clock, which like a trophy of truth, astronomer in this astral clock, which like a trophy of truth, astronomer in this astral clock, which like a trophy of truth, astronomer in this astral clock, which like a trophy of truth, astronomer in this astral clock, which like a trophy of truth, astronomer in this astral clock, which like a trophy of truth, astronomer in this astral clock, which like a trophy of truth, as the control of the process of the convention, or who read the report of the process of the convention, and the control of the process of the convention of the convention of the convention of the convention of the process of the convention of the conven have clapsed. On last New Year's night the whole was illu- nation he is right -Ball. Pat. minsted, the interior also, and all be aisles of the church were crowded with spectators. The interest which was excited was intense, when, with the twelfth stroke of the clock, the veins of the human body."-Da Morgenblatt.

ON THE ANTIQUITY AND USE OF BEDS.

It was universally the practice, in the first ages, fir man kind to sleep upon skins of beasts. It was originally the custom of the Greeks and Romans. It was particularly be custom of the ancient Britons before the Roman invasion; and these skins were spread on the flor of their apartments. Afterwards they were changed for loose rushes and heather, as Welsh a few years ago lay on the former, and the h rior Britons the use, and the introduction of agriculture sup- to 100 years. plied them with the means, of the nester conveniency of straw beds. The beds of the Roman gentry at this period betanists are acquainted with more than 440 species, of which were generally filled with feathers, and those of the ins with upwards of one-half belong to America. In this state there the common Welsh had their beds thirdy stuffed with rushes the common Welsh had their beds thirdy stuffed with the beds thirdy stuffed with the price of ship building. In England, in 100 years' time, the price of ship building advanced 100 per cent. Sinclair, the price of ship building stated that a 74 gun ship requires chester lie on chaff at present, as do lkewise the common peo-ple all over Scotland; in the Highlaids, heath also is very generally used as bedding even by the gentry; and the re-pose on a heath bed has been celebrated by travellers as a peculiar luxury, superior to that yieldel by down; in France and Italy straw beds remain general to this day. But after the above period, beds were no longer suffered to rest upon the ground. The better mode that hal anciently prevailed in the east, and long before been introduced into Italy was adopted in Britain; and they were now nounted on pedestsis. This, however, was equally confined to the gentlemen. The bed still continued on the floor among the common people. And the gross custom that had prevaied from the beginning was retained by the lower Britons o the last; and these ground beds were laid along the wals of their houses, and formed one common dormitory for all the members of the family. The fashion continued universally among the injerior ranks of the Welsh within these four or five ages, and with the more uncivilized part of the Highlanders down to our own times. And even at no great distance from Manchestes, in the neighboring Buxton, and within these fifty or seventy years, the persons that repaired to the bath are all said to have evening of hydrophobia. Mr. Bardwell was bitten by a strange completed, and a freight train set running. This train carries slept in one long chamber together; the upper part being alouded on the 29th of July. He was about eighteen years of out the timber and iron as it is needed to extend the road.

part tioned from each other by a curtain The dining or discubitory bods, on which the aucients lay at meals, were four or five feet high. Three of these beds were ordinarily ranged by a square table, (whence both the table and the room where they eat were called triclinium, open and accessible to the waiters. Each bed would hold in such a manner that one of the sides of the table remained ee or four, rarely five, persons. These bods were unknown before the second Punic war; the Romans, till then, sat down to eat on plain wooden benches, in imitation of the heroes of Homer, or, as Varro expresses it, after the manner of the Lacedemonians and Cretans. Scipio Africanus first made an innovation. He had brought from Carthage some of these little beds called punicani, or archuici ; being of a wood common enough, very low, stuffed only with straw or hay, and covered with goat or sheepskins, badinis pellibus strati. In eality, there was no great difference, as to delicacy, between these new beds and the ancient benches; but the custom of frequent bathing, which began then to obtain, by softening and relaxing the body, put men on trying to rest themselves more commodicusty by lying along than by sitting down. For the ladies it did not seem at first consistent with their modesty to adopt the mode of lying; accordingly they kept to the old custom all the time of the commonwealth; but, from the first Casars, they cat on their beds. For the youth, who had not yet put on the loga virilis, they were long kept to the ancient discipline. When they were admitted to table they only sat on the edge of the beds of their nearest relations. Never, says but perfectly conscious of his unfortunate situation. Know-Suetonius, did the young Cæsars, Caius and Lucios, eat at the table of Augustus; but they were set in imo loco, or, as Tacitus expresses it, ad lecti fuicra. From the greatest simplicity, the Romans by degrees carried their dining-beds to the most surprising magnificence. Pliny assures us it was nonew if the could reach the bed-post, and hold on to it while he allowed the truminating a few moments upon the matter, he thought if he could reach the bed-post, and hold on to it while he

THE MOTHER'S LAW.

"Forsake not the law of thy mother," is the text of a printed sermon that has been laid upon our table, preached by the Rev. Chandler Robbins, and occasioned by the recent death of the mother of the late Judge Story. It is an appropriate and beautiful discourse, as may be inferred from the following passages .- Raleigh Register.

"It is told to the honor of the great Lord Bacon that he felt he could never repay his obligations to her who had di-rected his studies as well as nourished his virtues; that he de-lighted to speak of her through life, and in his will left the injunction, 'Bury me in St. Michael's church, for there was my mother buried.

Let it also be told of the great American jurist, whose fame is as pure and will be as enduring as that of England's renowned Chancellor, that it was his request also that the renains of his mother should be laid close to his own at Mount Auburn, that their dust might mingle in the grave, whose hearts had been so tenderly united on earth, and wh should be as one in heaven.

"Happy mother, who enjoyed the faithful obedience and abiding love of such a son! Happy son, who enjoyed the discipline and received the blessing of such a mother! Like the good and the great of every age, he kept his mother's law and it led him to honor. She, by her fidelity through the quiet years of his domestic education, helped the crown of his mature and public life; and he, by his manly virtues, twined a perennial wreath to adorn her memory.

OIL MILL VILLAGE BURNT .- A heavy fire occurred at Oil Mill Village, in Weare, on Wednesday last. The fire broke out in a peg factory, and consumed the hotel and stables, a grist-mill, a pail factory, a store, and several barns with their contents, embracing nearly the whole village. The loss is estimated at \$10,000.—Munchester American.

The Editor of the Boston Post congratulates himself in having been lucky enough to crow on the day of election, as he has had no chance since.

RAILBOAD ACCIDENT .- A sad accident occurred on the New Jersey Railroad on Saturday evening, which we learn was only prevented from being fatal to human life by the precaution of the conductors. The Brunswick freight train Jersey City at 3 o'clock, and the Philadelphia train a half hour after. When near Rahway, the Brunswick train broke down, from some unforeseen cause. Immediately the signal light was sent back that the engineer of the Philadelphia train might discover the accident in time to stop the train. In consequence of there being a descent in the grade of the road for some distance, the light was not seen until the train was train were admonished to leave the cars as soon as possible, lest there should be a collision which might prove fatal. They all left the cars in time, soon after which the heavy train came in contact with the other. Two of the cars of the Brunswick train were literally crushed, and Mr. William Smith, fireman of the Philadelphia train, had his leg broker

ANOTHER ATTACK ON THE MALAYS .- Recent accounts rom Singapore state that two Dutch vessels of war had attacked the town of Lulu, and burnt a portion of the place. The fire destroyed the street of the merchant named Sacsaian inhabited by Chinese, his tenants, and which contained property of great value, which was reduced to ashes, with the ses of the Cots and those of the Englishman, William Wyndham, and of the Dattus Bandahara, and Mari Badol. By these operations three Chinese and eight Moors were killed, twenty-five wounded, and six taken prisoners by the boats in the mat houses. The refusal of the Malays to give up some captives claimed as subjects of Holland was the cause of this attack.

which are wound up once in eight days, and in which endless combinations of wheels were revolving in perfect silence. A men in Natick (the town from which he Mr. W. came) who solemn and mysterious sensation seles upon one here, as if would vote for Gen. T. We see by the returns that Gen. T. one were in the workshop of the sprits of the hours. The got 175 votes in Natick, only 6 votes less than Governor one were in the workshop of the spits of the hours. The conception is certainly a lofty one, that of showing forth the whole structure of the heavens. Behold that small wheel, the Wilson, when he spoke of six votes, meant to say that there only purpose of which is to make at take the place of a 1, were only six pretended Whigs (including himself) in Natick when the second thousand years of the Christian era shall who would not vote for Gen. T., and according to this exula

WIRE AND HEMP ROPES-THEIR COMPARATIVE STRENGTH An experiment was recently tried in England, at the Woola 7 sprang into the place of the 6 afgr the 4. The man who explained it all to us, a mere labore, exclaimed, with much warmth, "One would almost suppose that the machine can think; it makes one think of the blood which circulates brough inches round, were spliced together, and placed in the setting machine, and on the hydraulic power being applied, the hamp rope broke in the middle, on the strain reaching II tons, the wire rope remaining apparently as strong as when the experi-ment commenced. A wire rope 3½ inches round was then spliced with an eight-inch bemp shroud rope, and on the power being applied, again the hemp rope broke in the mid-dle, with a strain of 10 1-5 tons, the wire rope continuing apparently uninjured. This is considered a very satisfactory

OAKS .- Prof. Beek says the oaks of the forest are known landers of Scotland sleep on he latter to this present mo-ment. In process of time the Romans suggested to the inte-by Dr. Williams, in his history of Vermont, to live from 350

were generally filed with leaders, and mose of the ins with upwards of one-half belong to America. In this state there are fifteen various species, as follows: Mossy cup, post white, and have of the soldiers and officers at the conquest of Lancashire; and from both our countrymen learnt their use. But

gentlemen it continued many ages afterward. Straw was in his Code of Agriculture, stated that a 74 gun ship requires used even in the royal chambers of England as late as the close of the thirteenth. Most of the peasants about Maning 33 feet spart. Hence the importance of cultivating the oak, and where the young trees are raised the ground should very be cultivated for twenty years at least.

OUR WONDROUS ATMOSPHERE.

The atmosphere rises above us with its cathedral dome arching towards the beaven, of which it is the most familiar sy-nonyme and symbol. It floats around us like that grand object which the apostle John saw in his vision, "a sea of glass like unto crystal." So massive is it that when it begins to stir it tosses about great ships like playthings, and sweeps cities and forests like snow-flakes to destruction before it; and yet is so mobile that we have lived years in it before we can be persuaded that it exists at all, and the great bulk of mankind never realize the truth that they are bathed in an ocean of sir. Its weight is so enormous that iron shivers before it like glass; yet a soap ball sails through it with impunity, and the thinnest insect waves it aside with its wing. ly to all the senses. We touch it not, but it touches us. Its warm south winds bring back color to the pale face of the inalid; its cool west winds refresh the fevered brow, and make the blood mantle in our cheeks; even its north blast braces into new vigor the hardened children of our rugged climate. The we is indebted to it for all the magnificence of sunrise, the full brightness of midday, the chastened radiance of the gloam-ing, and the clouds that cradle near the setting sun. But for the rainbow would want its " triumphal arch," and the winds would not send their fleecy messengers on errands round the beavens; the cold ether would not shed snow feathers on the earth, nor would drops of dew gather on the flowers; the kindly ram would never fall, nor had storm nor for diversify the face of the sky. Our naked globe would turn its tanned and ashadowed forehead to the sun, and one dreary monoto blaze of light and heat dazzle and burn up all things. Were there no atmosphere, the evening sun would in a moment set, and without warning plunge the earth in darkness. But the air keeps in her hand a sheath of his rays, and lets them slip but slowly through her fingers, so that the shadows of ever ing are gathers by degrees, and the flowers have time to how their heads, and each creature space to find a place of rest and to nestle to repose. In the morning the garish sun would at one bound burst from the bosom of night, and blaze above the horizon; but the air watches for his coming, and sends at first but one little ray to announce his approach, and then another. tain of night, and slowly lets the light fall on the face of the sleeping earth, till her eyelids open, and, like man, she goeth forth again to her labor till the evening .- Quarterly Re-THE FIVE CRADLES .- A man who had recently become a

most surprising magnificence. Pliny assures us it was nonew thing to see them covered over with plates of silver, adorated with the softest mats and the richest counterpanes. Lamptidius, speaking of Heliogabulus, says he had beds of solid silver—solido argento habait lectos and tricliniares, and cubiculare. We may add that Pompey, in his third triumph, brought in beds of gold. The Romans had also beds whereon they studied, and beds whereon the daid were carried to the funeral pile.

Old Zach at Kindenhook.—It is worthy of note that Gen. Taylor has beaten Mr. Van Buren in his own town of Kinderhook, the vote standing Taylor 295, Van Buren 244, Cass 169. In 1844 the town gave a majority of 75 for Pols.